

[0063] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the liquid crystal display unit 51 which is a component of the liquid crystal display 5 is formed in a rectangle and in one piece with a display unit and a frame plate surrounding the perimeter of the display unit. The transparent member 53 is a rectangular plate. For the transparent member 53, a glass plate whose material can be got at low price, or a touch panel by which switch functions can be added, may be used.

[0064] To the four corners of each of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53, buffers 54 each being shaped like an isosceles triangular prism are mounted. The buffers 54 are made of natural rubber or synthetic rubber such as chloroprene rubber. The hardness of the buffers 54 are not less than 10 degree and not more than 90 degree. Here, the hardness is International Rubber Hardness Degree measured by constant load test or durometer hardness measured by spring test.

[0065] As shown in FIG. 3, in each of the buffers 54, a first groove 54A and a second groove 54B are formed substantially in parallel. The first groove 54A and the second groove 54B are provided apart from each other. The first groove 54A has a width corresponding to the thickness of the transparent member 53, and the second groove 54B has a width corresponding to the thickness of the liquid crystal display unit 51. The buffers 54 cover the four corners of each of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53. Thus, the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 can be held as one piece apart from each other.

[0066] In the slot machine 1, a product in which the buffers 54 are mounted to the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 is inserted in the recess 31A of the frame 31 described later. Thus, the manufacturing errors of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 or the frame 31 are absorbed by the buffers 54, and the aforementioned product can be thus mounted to the frame 31.

[0067] The buffers 54 are thus mounted to the four corners of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 in view of assemblability. That is, since the buffers 54 made of rubber have high adhesiveness, the liquid crystal display unit 51 and transparent member 53 with the buffers 54 can be previously assembled as one unit. Consequently, the assembling of the liquid crystal display 5 in the next assembling process becomes easy.

[0068] FIGS. 4A and 4B are perspective views each showing another type of buffer. The buffer 55 shown in FIG. 4A is made of natural rubber or synthetic rubber such as chloroprene rubber. The buffer 55 is formed in an L-shaped prism. In the buffer 55, a first groove 55A in which a corner of the transparent member 53 is inserted and a second groove 55B in which a corner of the liquid crystal display unit 51 is inserted are formed substantially in parallel. Since the buffer 55 is shaped like a letter L, the areas of the display screen covered with the buffers 55 at the corners of the liquid crystal display unit 51 can be reduced.

[0069] The buffer 56 shown in FIG. 4B is made of natural rubber or synthetic rubber such as chloroprene rubber. The buffer 56 is shaped like a generally triangular prism. In the buffer 56, a first groove 56A in which a corner of the transparent member 53 is inserted and a second groove 56B

in which a corner of the liquid crystal display unit 51 is inserted are formed substantially in parallel. Since the acute angle edges of the buffer 56 have been cut, the buffer 56 is hard to be broken and deformed.

[0070] The buffers 54 are disposed at the four corners of each of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and transparent member 53. However, the buffers 55 or 56 may be appropriately selected according to the sizes or weights of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and transparent member 53 to reduce the number of them to be mounted. In this embodiment, each of the buffers has a first groove and a second groove. However, it may have one groove constituted by communicating a first groove with a second groove. In this case, the frame plate of the liquid crystal display unit 51 is fixed to the peripheral portion of the transparent member 53 so as to be distant from it by a double-coated tape, and the liquid crystal display unit 51 and transparent member fixed to each other by the double-coated tape are inserted in the grooves of the buffers.

[0071] Next, the attachment structure of the liquid crystal display 5 will be described with reference to FIG. 5. FIG. 5 is a partial cross-sectional view of the liquid crystal display 5 of the first embodiment.

[0072] As shown in FIG. 5, the frame 31 supports the liquid crystal display unit 51 and transparent member 53 through the buffers 54. The frame 31 has a recess 31A in which the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 are set. Between the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the inner wall of the recess 31A of the frame 31, and transparent member 53 and this inner wall, the buffers 54 are disposed. In this embodiment, the recess 31A has an opening so that the back of the liquid crystal display unit 51 is visible. Thus, in this embodiment, the peripheral portions of the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 are supported through the buffers 54 by the frame 31.

[0073] The liquid crystal display unit 51, transparent member 53, and the buffers 54 are accommodated in the frame 31 as one piece. The frame 31 is fixed to the cover 52 through the main frame 32 of the door 3 by fastening tools such as screws 33. Thus, the liquid crystal display unit 51 and the transparent member 53 are elastically supported through the frame 31 by the door 3.

[0074] Waterproof rubber 57 is embedded in the entire peripheral portion of the surface of the cover 52 opposite to the transparent member 53. The waterproof rubber 57 exerts its buffer function for the transparent member 53 in addition to its essential waterproof function.

[0075] As shown in FIG. 5, the cover 52 is fixed to the main frame 32 of the door 3 by screws 33 from the inside of the main frame 32 and is further fixed to the frame 31 through the main frame 32 by screws.

[0076] The frame 31, the main frame 32, and the cover 52 are fastened multiply in this way, and thereby it is suppressed that the door 3 is twisted or strained by its own weight or externally applied force. The frame 31 which is sheet metal is formed so as to have a recess in order to accommodate the liquid crystal display unit 51 in the frame 31 and also increase the number of bending points of the frame 31 to cause the frame 31 to resist bending stress and torsion from the viewpoint of structural mechanics. The